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The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Funeral Train Route
Indianapolis, Indiana
April 30, 1865

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

ORDERS OF THE CHIEF MARSHAL.

reception of the remains at the Union Depot at 7 o'clock, A. M., by military escort and State authorities, will be under the direction of Maj. Alvin P. Hovey, commanding district of Indiana. Line of march along this street to Washington, thence to the Capitol, where the remains will be in state.

At 8 o'clock, A. M. the hall of the Capitol will be opened and the remains laid to view. The children of the Sabbath schools will be first admitted, ladies and citizens generally, passing through from south to north.

THE PROCESSION

move promptly at 12 o'clock, M., before which time the various delegations, in the exact form in order on the ground assigned to each in the following programme:

- No. 1. Funeral escort in column of march, composed of all the military of the district. (Form on Washington street, west of Tennessee street.)
2. Commanding Officers of the Northern Department and District of Indiana. (Form immediately in rear of No. 1.)
3. Officers of the Army and Navy not connected with field service, in full uniform, mounted. (Form immediately in rear of No. 2.)
4. Chief Marshal and staff. (Headquarters at State Quarter Master General's office, corner of Market and Tennessee streets.)
5. Guard of Honor and attendants traveling with the remains by order of the War Department. (Form on east side of Mississippi street, north of Washington.)
6. Clergy in attendance. (Form immediately in rear of Guard of Honor.)

7. PALL BEARERS.

Hon. David Kilgore,	Hon. Jer. Sullivan,
Col. Wm. C. Kise,	Col. K. G. Shryock,
Hon. R. W. Thompson,	Lewis Burk, Esq.,
Isaac Jenkinson, Esq.,	Hon. Ralph Hill,
Hon. John H. Farquhar,	Col. John A. Mann.

(Form in State House square.)

8. Relatives of the deceased. (Form in State House square.)
9. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor. (Form on west side of West street, north of Washington.)
10. The Governor's staff. (Form in rear of No. 9.)
11. Officers of State. (Form in rear of No. 10.)
12. Judges of the United States Courts, Supreme Court and Circuit and Common Pleas Courts of the State. (Form in rear of No. 11.)
13. Soldiers of the war of 1812. (Form in rear of No. 12.)
14. Members of Congress. (Form on centre of West street, north of Washington.)
15. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Indiana. (Form in rear of No. 14.)
16. Officers of Sanitary and Christian Commission. (Form in rear of No. 15.)
17. All Masonic Orders of the State. (Form on east side of West street, north of Washington.)
18. All Odd Fellows of the State. (Form in rear of Masons.)
19. Druid and Hugari Associations. (Form in rear of No. 18.)
20. Corporate Authorities of the City of Indianapolis, with Authorities of other cities as their guests. (Form on west side of West street south of Washington.)
21. The various Orders, Associations and Societies of the city of Indianapolis and Marion County, (not including Masons, Odd Fellows, Druids and Hugari.) Form under their own Marshals, Music, &c., on west side of West street in rear of No. 20.)
22. City and County Delegations, Orders and Associations, (except Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., above designated,) will form, on arrival at Union Depot, in one column of four (4) ranks, under their own Marshals, and take position as follows:

All delegations arriving on trains of the Indiana Central Road, will form on the center and east side of West street, south of Washington.

All arriving on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad will form on the west side of Mississippi street, south of Washington.

All arriving on the trains of the Madison and Jeffersonville Roads, will form on East side of Mississippi street, south of Washington.

All arriving on trains of Terre Haute Road will form on west side of Tennessee street, south of Washington.

All arriving on Lafayette Road will form on West side of Tennessee street, north of Market street.

All arriving on Peru Road will form on east side of Tennessee street, south of Washington.

All arriving on Bellefontaine Road will form on east side of Tennessee street, north of Market street.

23. The Reverend Clergy of the various denominations. (Form on north side of Washington street, east of Illinois.)

24. Delegations and distinguished strangers from other States. (Form on north side of Washington street, in rear of Clergy.)

25. Colored delegations, societies, and associations. (Form on north side of Washington street, immediately east of No. 24.)

26. Citizens generally in carriages. (Form on south side of Washington street, east of Illinois.)

On arrival of each train at the Union Depot, Assistant Marshals will be in waiting to conduct each delegation to its assigned position. Should any be overlooked, by reporting the fact to the Chief Marshal at his Headquarters, Quarter Master General's office, near the State House, an Aid will be at once dispatched to give all necessary directions.

LINE OF MARCH.

East on Washington to Illinois;
North on Illinois to New York;
East on New York to Meridian;
North on Meridian to Vermont;
East on Vermont to Pennsylvania;
South on Pennsylvania to Ohio;
East on Ohio to East street;
South on East street to Washington;
West on Washington to State House square.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, MIDNIGHT,

The remains will be escorted by the civil and military authorities, under the command of Major General Hovey, to the funeral train *en route* for their final resting place.

The following Assistant Marshals and Aids are announced:

Brevet Brigadier General A. A. STEVENS, Chief Assistant Marshal.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Colonel James Blake, General W. J. Elliott, Colonel A. J. Warner, Colonel W. J. H. Robinson, Colonel William E. McLean, Colonel D. G. Rose; Lieutenant Colonel Allan Rutherford; Major C. S. Stevenson, Major C. M. Terrell; Fred P. Rusch, Esq., Eben W. Kimball, Esq.;

First District—Colonel W. E. Hollingsworth;
Second District—General Ben. F. Tribner;
Third District—Colonel Kennedy Brown;
Fourth District—Colonel Ira G. Grover;
Fifth District—Colonel Isaac P. Gray;
Sixth District—Colonel James Burgess;
Seventh District—Colonel Robert N. Hudson;
Eighth District—Colonel W. C. L. Taylor;
Ninth District—Colonel David M. Dunn;
Tenth District—Colonel Charles W. Chapman;
Eleventh District—Colonel Asbury Steele.

AIDS.

Colonel John Coburn, W. O. Rockwood, Esq.,
Colonel Samuel A. Cramer, William Wallace, Esq.,
A. H. Conner, Esq., W. H. Riley, Esq.,
Major H. K. Thatcher, Captain George E. Wallace.

The Marshals will be designated by black crape sashes and rosettes trimmed with white silk ribbon, batons covered and trimmed with the same material, all which will be provided at Chief Marshal's Head-Quarters.

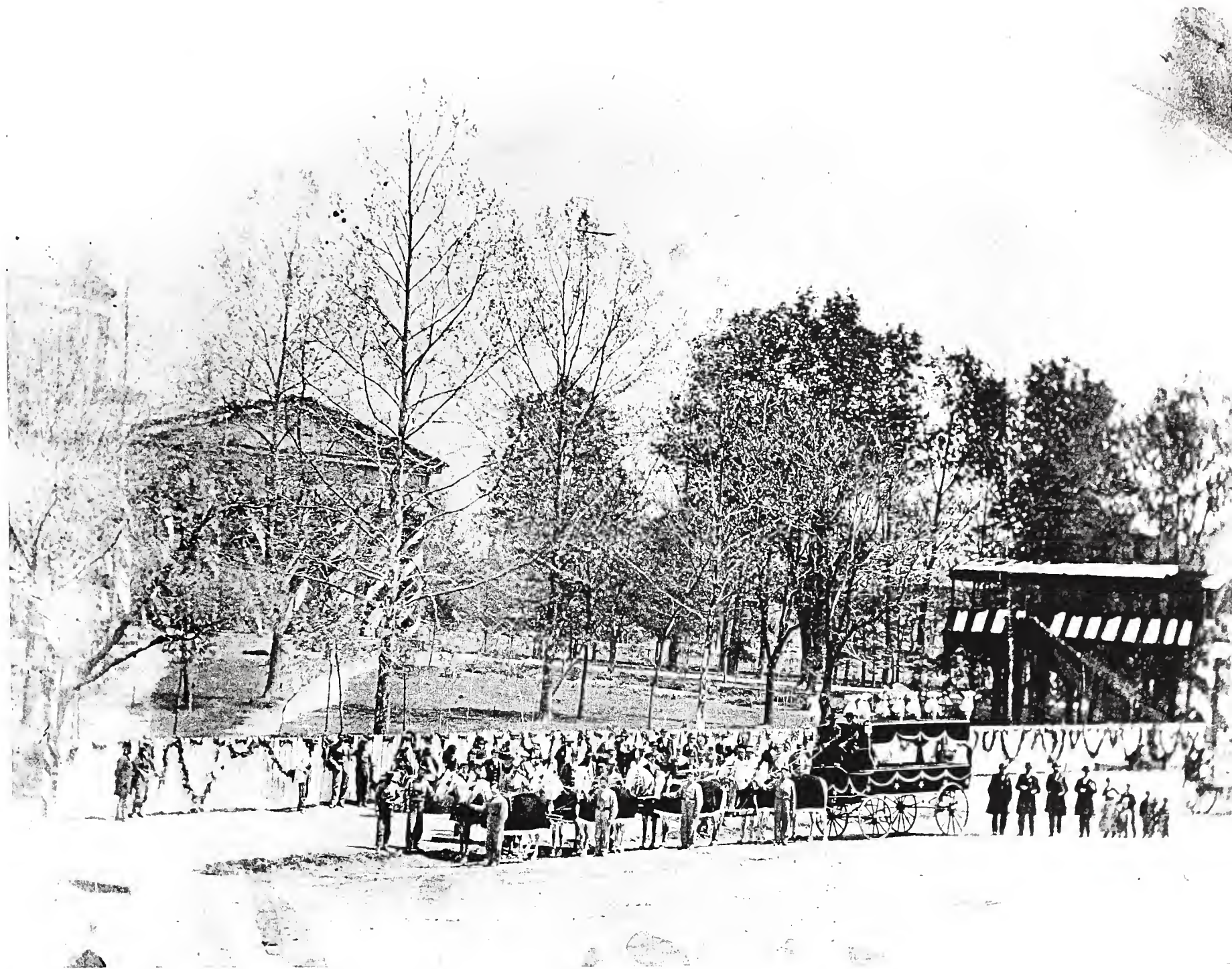
All Assistant Marshal's and Aids will report at Head-Quarters promptly at 8 o'clock, Sunday morning.

Pall Bearers will also report to the Chief Marshal at 10 o'clock, A. M.

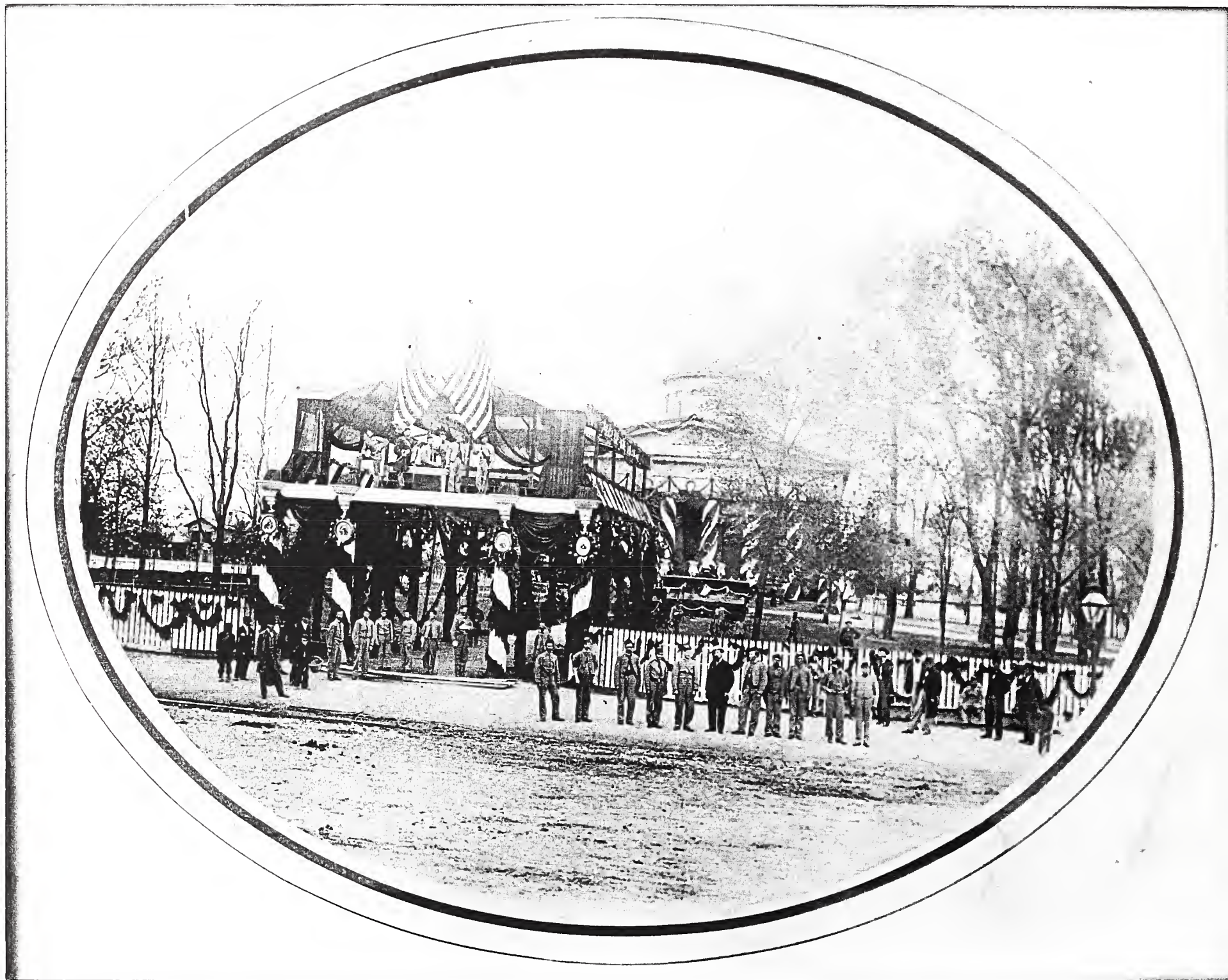
BY ORDER:

THOMAS A. MORRIS,
Chief Marshal.

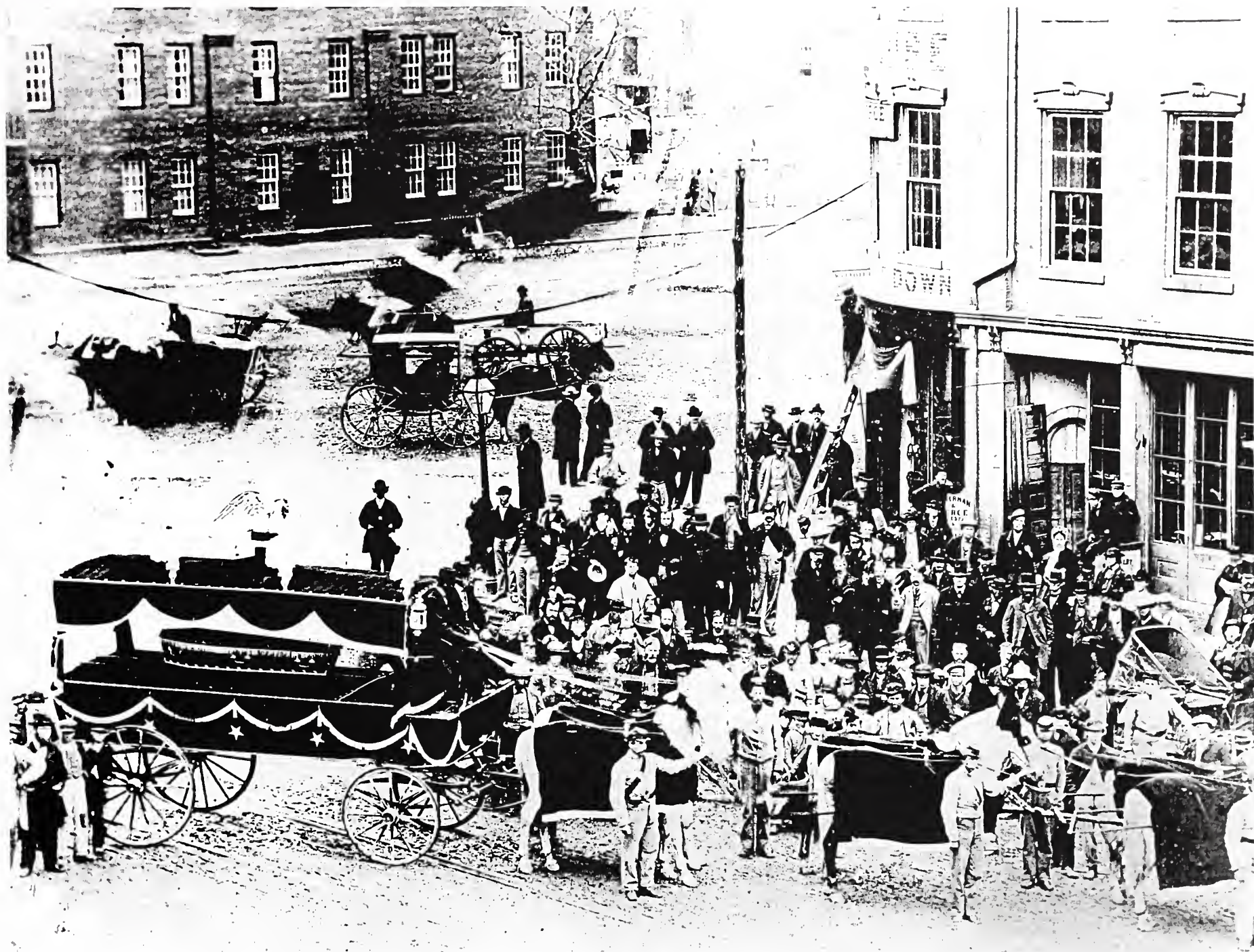
INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, April 29, 1865.



#45



#46



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HIS

LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES, DEATH

AND GREAT FUNERAL CORTEGE,

WITH A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT,

By JOHN CARROLL POWER.

MONUMENTAL EDITION.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
EDWIN A. WILSON & CO.
1875.

ing emblems and other demonstrations of sorrow were everywhere visible.

→ Indianapolis, seven o'clock, a. m., Sunday, April 30, 1865. The funeral cortege arrived at this hour with all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln. The avenues leading to the depot were closely packed with people. The military organizations were in line from the depot to the State House. The corpse was taken in charge by a local guard of soldiers, and conveyed to a very large and magnificent hearse, prepared especially for the occasion. It was drawn by eight white horses, six of them having been attached to the carriage in which the President elect rode, on his way to Washington, four years before. By the time the procession was ready to move, rain commenced falling. The arrival of the train was announced by the firing of artillery and tolling of bells throughout the city, and this continued until the hearse arrived at the State House. The body was conveyed to the interior of the building, and soon after exposed to view.

The Sabbath school children were first admitted, and then ladies and citizens generally passed through the Capitol and viewed the remains. At many of the streets intended to be crossed by the procession were triple arches, adorned with evergreens and national flags. Great preparations had been made in draping the city in mourning. It included public buildings, business houses and private residences of all classes. The threatening rain deterred many from ornamenting their buildings who would otherwise have done so, and the torrents of water sadly marred what had been done.

The rain prevented many of the organizations from turning out that had provided themselves with banners bearing appropriate inscriptions. The colored Masons, in their appropriate clothing, and colored citizens generally turned out in procession and visited the remains in a body. At the head of their procession they carried the Emancipation Proclamation. At intervals

banners were seen bearing, among others, the following inscriptions:

“Colored men always Loyal.”

“Lincoln, Martyr of Liberty.”

“He lives in our memories.”

“Slavery is Dead!”

The City Councils of Cincinnati, Louisville and Covington, with Governor Bramlette and many other distinguished personages from Kentucky, and from nearly all the towns and cities of Indiana, were in Indianapolis, to take part in a grand military and civic demonstration. It was expected that the procession would march early in the day, and that Governor Morton would deliver a funeral oration at the Capitol in the afternoon. Every railroad train for the previous twenty-four hours brought in its thousands, but the incessant rain prevented the programme from being carried out. All that could be done was to pay their silent respects to the remains. A constant stream of spectators continued to file past the coffin until near midnight, when it was escorted back to the depot, and, like the star of empire, continued its westward course.

A time table was prepared, and rules and regulations adopted, at Indianapolis, for running the train from that city to Chicago. The paper was signed by an officer of each of the three roads over which the train was to pass—the Indianapolis & Lafayette, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, from Lafayette to Michigan City, and the Michigan Central from Michigan City to Chicago. As a sample of the way the train

was run during the whole journey, I omit the time table, but insert here the

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The figures in Table represent the time upon which the Pilot Engine is to be run, and the funeral train will follow, leaving each station *ten minutes* behind the figures of this table.
2. The funeral train will pass stations at a speed not exceeding *five miles an hour*, the engineman tolling his bell as the train passes through the station and town.
3. Telegraph offices upon the entire route will be kept open during the passage of the funeral train, and as soon as the train has passed a station the operator *will at once give notice to that effect to the next telegraph station*.
4. The pilot engine will pass no telegraph station without first getting information of funeral train having passed the last preceding telegraph station, coming to a full stop for that information, if necessary.
5. Upon the entire route a safety signal will be shown at each switch and bridge, and at entrance upon each curve, indicating that *all is safe for the passage of pilot and train*—each man in charge of a signal knowing personally such to be the case, so far as his foresight can provide for it. The signal from Indianapolis, until reaching *broad daylight*, to be a *white light*, and from that point to Chicago, a *white flag*, draped.
6. The engineman in charge of pilot engine will carry two red lights in the night, and an American flag, draped, during daylight, indicating that a train is following, and will also provide themselves with red lights, flags and extra men, to give *immediate notice* to the funeral train, in case of meeting with anything on the route causing delay or detention.
7. The enginemen in charge of the funeral train will keep a sharp lookout for the pilot engine and its signals.
8. The pilot and funeral train will have entire right to the line during its passage, and all engines and trains of every description will be kept out of the way.
9. Each road forming the route will run its train upon its own standard time.

SOMBER SKIES LOOKED DOWN WHEN, FIFTY YEARS

Indians Who Had Seen Abraham Lincoln Pass in Triumph Through Indianapolis in 1861, on His Way to Washington, Came Sorrowing to His Resting Place on a Catafalque Under the Old Capitol Dome—The Body of the Martyred President Received Here on Sunday, April 30, 1865, After a Sad Journey From the East on Its Way to Springfield.

[By W. M. Herschell]

THESE April days of fifty years ago were tearful ones for the states north of the Ohio river, and it can truthfully be said that, even in the venom of sectional bitterness, there was a touch of sympathetic balm in the south for a little widow in the White House at Washington. The assassination of President Lincoln stirred all states—north, south, east and west. In no city or town was the horror and the sadness of the tragedy more marked than in Indianapolis.

The writer, seeking for the story of the death of Lincoln and the long, sorrowful hours between his passing and the last rites at Springfield, found occasion to run through the April, 1865, files of the Indianapolis Journal. Every page of that story old newspaper seemed printed in tears. In the days preceding the assassination of the President in Ford's theater, Washington, the Journal seemed tempered with a spirit of rejoicing. Reports of Union victories in the south were coming in and there were prophecies of an early end of the great conflict. President Lincoln was quoted as saying that he believed the shadow of war was about to pass, and the Stars and Stripes again would float over a reunited country. But all this optimism was lost when the word reached Indianapolis on the morning of April 15, 1865, that President Lincoln had been shot and killed by an assassin while he, with Mrs. Lincoln and some friends, sat watching a performance of "Our American Cousin."

The news of the assassination of the President at that critical moment made Indianapolis shudder and sigh sorrowfully. Governor Morton had proclaimed April 20 as a day to be devoted to rejoicing over the outcome of the rebellion, but with the news of the death of President Lincoln the proclamation was changed from one prophetic of rejoicing to a dirge of words calling on the people to set aside April 20 as a day of mourning and prayer. Men, women and children flocked into the streets to talk of the tragedy at Washington. Partisans with views opposite those held by Mr. Lincoln were compelled to seek seclusion, although there were some bold enough to stand for their previous opinions. An expression of these views meant fight and there were reports of frequent political combats. The great majority of the northern people were loyalists and the death of the nation's chief executive at the hands of a rebel sympathizer stirred all Indianapolis and Indiana to battle moods.

According to the Journal a mass meeting of citizens was held at the Marion county courthouse on the night of April 18 at which Colonel James Blake, a prominent citizen, presided. There were speeches in eulogy of the dead President. Committees were appointed to enlist the various societies and organizations of the city in draping buildings and to participate in a great procession on April 20. The chairmen of these committees and the organizations they represented are interesting now as a part of the history of Indianapolis of fifty years ago.

Committees to Drape Buildings.

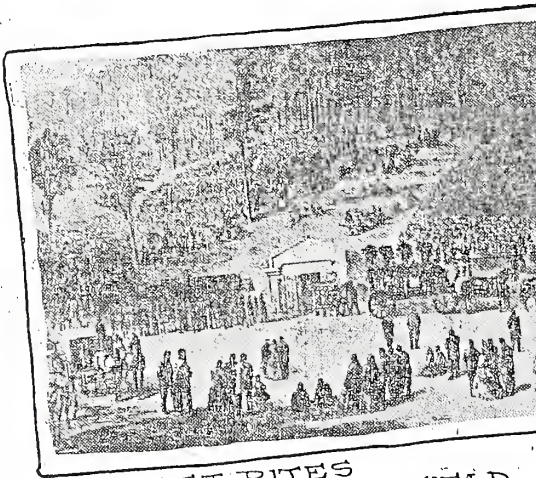
Included in the list were the following: Fenian Brotherhood, Thomas Redmond; Brith Abraham, M. Solomon; Young Bachelors' Association, J. G. Joseph; millers' association, John Carlisle; dyers' association, Joseph Harris; artillery, Colonel W. W. Frybarger; discharged soldiers of

all wars, Colonel John Coburn and William Hannaman; Burns Club, John Hannan; public and private dramatic societies, W. H. Otis and W. H. Riley; Turners and Maennerchor, Charles Koehne and C. T. Kauman; butchers' association (on horseback) Levi Davis; gardener, florists' and hucksters' associations, Calvin Fletcher, Jr., Jacob Traub and Mr. Weghorst; stonecutters' association, J. Bingham; stonemasons' association, John Stumph; Masons, W. H. Loomis; Odd Fellows, George Lowe; Sabbath schools, Chaplain Lozier, J. A. Grosvenor and Captain O. M. Wilson; Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Union, George Young; Molders' Union, Major Gray; fire department, Charles Richman; carpenters' association, Daniel Behmyer; German associations, Joseph Staub; footboard association, W. C. Dodge; Typographical Union, Captain W. M. Meredith; Cabinetmakers' Union, Christ Spiegel; coopers' association, Tobias Murphy; bricklayers' association, Thomas Theodore; painters' association, J. B. Osgood; rolling mill, Lewis Morse and James Blake, Jr.; tinners' association, J. W. Tutewiler; draymen, hackmen and expressmen's association, William Raffit; shoemakers' association, James Davis; liverymen's association, Captain John Poudry; plasterers' association, Joseph Sutton; bell ringers, Captain H. Craft; temperance association, Dr. Abbott; Chamber of Commerce, Dr. T. B. Elliott; military organizations, Major-General Alvin P. Hovey, Colonel Warner, Colonel Stevens, Colonel Terrell and Colonel Conner; judicial and municipal authorities, Colonel Rose, Mayor Caven and W. Wallace; flags and decorations, Major Lozier and Captain Craft; fireworks, Colonel Sturm, Colonel Robinson and Mr. Capins; bonfires, J. W. Davis, John Unversaw and Mr. Russell; salutes, Colonel Sturm.

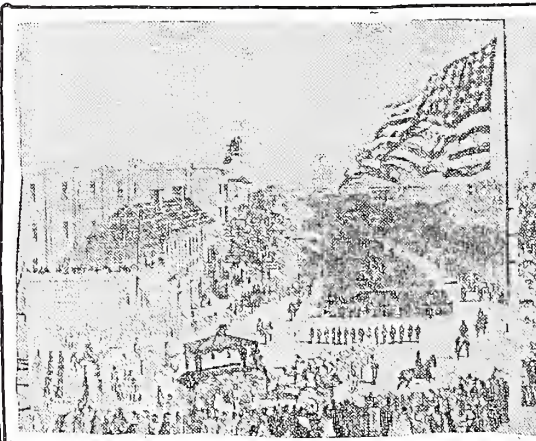
Governor Morton, after seeing arrangements for the memorial meeting com-

pleted, left for Washington to participate in the funeral exercises there. Lincoln's first wish was that his gilded husband be laid to rest in the capitol dome at Washington in a reserved for the body of George Washington. Later her decision was body be taken to Springfield, Ill. home, for burial. This plan made the passing of a funeral through the large cities and calling between Washington and Springfield the itinerary including Indianapolis. Governor Morton then returned to make preparations for the reception of the funeral party when it arrived. The memorial meeting, as originally arranged, was held on April 20 were services in all the churches chapel taking the lead in point of elaborate decorations. That coffin heavily draped in black and the of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and other American worthies was played. Beneath Lincoln's picture the sentiment: "By the Help of Will Defend It."

The great memorial procession representative of all classes, was for noon. The newspapers of the day had suggested that the citizens meet at 11 o'clock in order not to form the procession. The procession formed about on time, starting at the statehouse and moving east in Madison street to East street, then to Ohio street, thence west to the by way of Ohio, Market and streets. There was a great crowd described as the largest gathering met in the history of the town. Hovey and Mansfield, Colonels Coburn and Warner; Mayor Caven, Messrs. Lozier, Kimball, Burg, Seldensticker spoke, the latter in There was music by the city band.



THE LAST RITES
AT SPRINGFIELD



THE PROCESSION IN WASH

Men still living remember that eventful April 30, 1865, in Indianapolis. Dr. William N. Wishard, Sr., though in his early teens, walked through the rain to pay his boyish tribute to a man he had been taught to revere. His family lived at Southport, but miles did not halt his rain-soaked way. Dr. Wishard recalls falling in line with thousands of other loyal Hoosiers, all come to say farewell to Honest Abe. Dr. Wishard has in his possession a copy of the proclamation announcing funeral honors for Lincoln. That document is one of the prized possessions of the veteran Indianapolis physician and, with his permission, has been reproduced here through the process of photostatic copying.

A writer in The News, several years ago, describes his sad impressions of the day.

Men still living remember that eventful April 30, 1865, in Indianapolis. Dr. William N. Wishard, Sr., though in his early teens, walked through the rain to pay his boyish tribute to a man he had been taught to revere. His family lived at Southport, but miles did not halt his rain-soaked way. Dr. Wishard recalls falling in line with thousands of other loyal Hoosiers, all come to say farewell to Honest Abe. Dr. Wishard has in his possession a copy of the proclamation announcing funeral honors for Lincoln. That document is one of the prized possessions of the veteran Indianapolis physician and, with his permission, has been reproduced here through the process of photostatic copying.

A writer in The News, several years ago, describes his sad impressions of the day.

2

EDISON L. WAGNER
RURAL ROUTE FIVE
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

The Lincoln Life Insurance Company
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Gentlemen:

It has been called to my attention that you are interested in securing old articles that pertain to Abraham Lincoln.

I have in my possession a photograph taken of the old statehouse in Indianapolis on the day that Lincoln's body lay in state there, prior to the trip back to Springfield.

This picture is about fourteen inches by seventeen inches in size.

I plan to be in Fort Wayne on May 12 and 13, and if you are interested, I shall be glad to bring this picture up so that you may see it.

Very truly yours

E. L. Wagner

Edison L. Wagner
R. R. 5, Box 750
Terre Haute, Indiana

Indianapolis State House

16

May 2, 1939

Mr. Edison L. Wagner
R. R. No. 5
Box No. 750
Terre Haute, Indiana

My dear Mr. Wagner:

If it is convenient for you to bring the Indianapolis Court House picture along to Fort Wayne when you come on May 12 or 13, we would be glad to see it and can then advise you whether or not we would care to acquire it.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

September 18, 1941

Mr. Edison L. Wagner
R. R. 5, Box 750
Terre Haute, Indiana

My dear Mr. Wagner:

Some time ago you told us that you had a Lincoln picture taken of the State House at Indianapolis at the time Lincoln's body lie in state there. We are wondering if you still wish to dispose of the picture and if so, how much do you want for it?

Very truly yours,

LAW:BST

Director

7
Terre Haute, Ind.,
R.R. 5 Box 750,
Ostrander Rd.,
Sept. 26, 1941.

Lincoln National Life Foundation,
Louis A. Warren, Director,
Dear Sir:-

Last week
I received your letter
in regard to the pic-
ture of the State House
in Indianapol, Indi-
ana, taken at the
time Lincoln's body
lie in state there.

The picture is still
in my possession as
I have made no

time.

I would dispose of it
providing the offer would
justify it. I am sure it
will be of great value to
some organization or
individual collector.

Since you have seen
the picture I would ap-
preciate an offer from you.
Very Sincerely,

Edison L. Wagner,

further effort to
dispose of it. It is
of special value to
me because my
father was one of
the soldiers delegated
to serve our grand
duty at that time.
Many have seen
the picture and
think it a rare
photograph. To my
knowledge there is
no other picture
like it in exis-

Final Review at 11:45 AM. in 1941

September 30, 1941

Edison L. Wagner
R.R. #5, Box 750
Terre Haute, Indiana

My dear Madam:

The letter written to you with respect to the picture in your possession was one of a series which we sent out this past week following up on some of the various items which have been offered to us.

As we read over your correspondence we find that we have no price from you with respect to the picture and, of course, our policy here would not allow us to set a price on your picture.

I might say, however, we are not keenly interested in it; that is, interested enough to pay an unusual price. It would merely be another picture in our collection and inasmuch as Lincoln is not in it that would in some way rob us of our real objective.

If you care to tell us what you would like to have for it we will let you know whether or not we wish to acquire it.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM

Director

As The Day Begins . . .

Eighty-three years ago today Abraham Lincoln paid his last visit to Indianapolis. He made no speech. He was dead and his body had been brought here for brief funeral services before being taken on to Springfield, Ill., for burial.

It rained without cessation that Sunday of April 30, 1865. But the population of Indianapolis was swollen by thousands from all over the state who had come to pay homage to the martyred President. More than 100,000 persons filed by the casket during the day.

Indianapolis had made elaborate plans for the funeral train's one-day stop here. Gen. Thomas A. Morris had been named chief marshal of the reception and Maj. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey had been appointed to head the military escort. Many of the state's most distinguished citizens were on the various committees.

The funeral train arrived at Union Station at 7 a.m. The remains were escorted to the old Capitol shortly thereafter and at 8 a.m. were exposed to view in the center aisle of the rotunda. Sunday school children were admitted first, then the tens of thousands of other citizens.

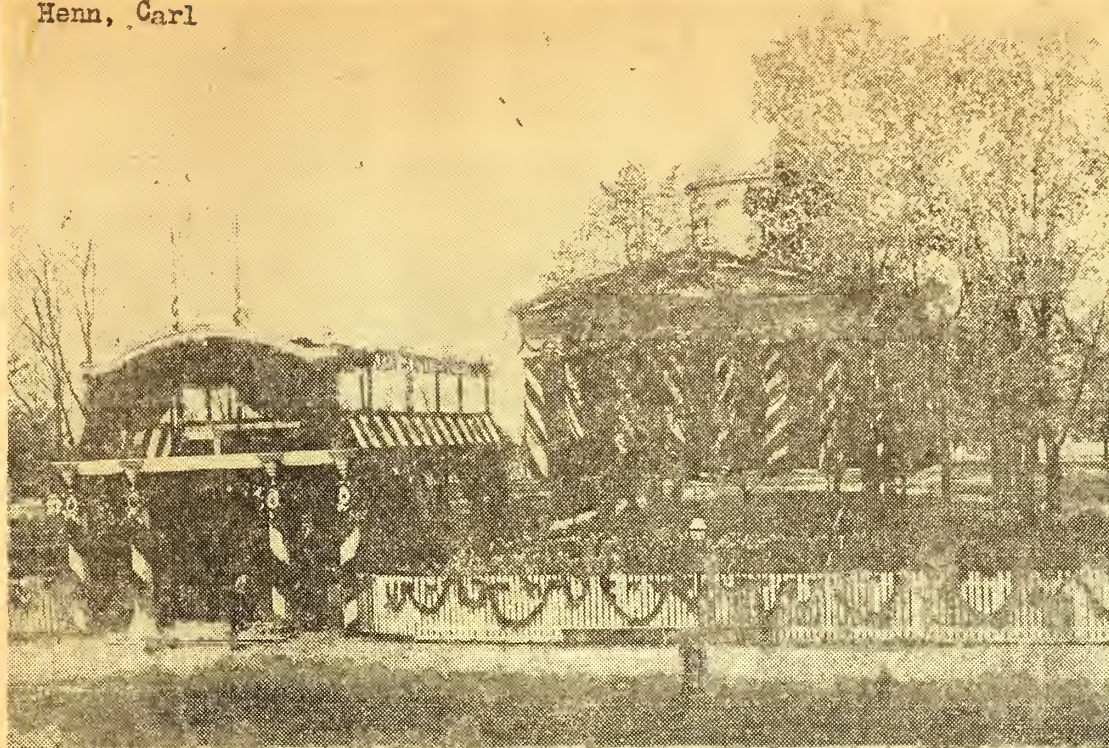
At noon a carefully-planned procession formed. It was led by the military escort. Then, in order, followed officers of the Army and Navy in uniform, the chief marshal and his staff, a guard of honor, the clergy, the funeral car and pallbearers and relatives of Mr. Lincoln. Behind these were thousand of other persons, marching in groups and as individuals. The parade followed a route throughout the downtown area, then back to the Capitol.

At midnight, after most of the crowd had melted away, the military escort returned the remains to the funeral train, which was waiting to take it to Chicago and then to Springfield.

Thus Abraham Lincoln spent his last day in Indianapolis, capital of the state where he had lived in the formative days of his boyhood.—J. G. A.

Page From History: Lincoln's Last Visit

Henn, Carl



The Indiana State House, surrounded by a white picket fence, was draped in mourning at Lincoln's death. His body was carried through a pavilion on the Washington St. side (left).

President's Body Sent Through Indianapolis on Way to Ohio

By CARL HENN

ON THIS Sunday in February, 1950, we celebrate the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, who twice visited Indianapolis.

Much has been written of the triumphal two days Lincoln spent here in February, 1861, as he passed through the city and spoke at the Bates House on his way to Washington and inauguration as President of the United States.

Comparatively little has been said of the rainy Sunday on Apr. 30, 1865, when his body was returned to Indianapolis on its way to burial in Springfield, O.

The recollections of our oldest residents hardly reach back to that day. But newspapers and photographs from the Indiana section of the State Library and bills and letters from the archives section tell the story of Lincoln's return.

INDIANAPOLIS, as the rest of the nation, was stunned on the morning of Apr. 15 when Indianapolis Daily Journal and Daily State Sentinel newsboys cried "Lincoln is assassinated!"

There was little more than one column of news that day. But in succeeding days the details of John Wilkes Booth's crimes, his flight and death by a bullet, and the country's reaction to the loss of its leader filled the news columns of the two city dailies.

These were the sources of information in which people learned of the developments following Lincoln's death. On Apr. 17 they were

told in two days a funeral train bearing his body would begin its solemn ride through principal cities of the United States.

AS LINCOLN'S funeral train left Washington and moved through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Columbus, O., the papers carried descriptions of the reception each city accorded the body of the Great Emancipator.

Indianapolis prepared to do him honor. Gov. Oliver P. Morton ordered his aide, Adj. Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, to make all necessary preparations for draping the State House, where the body would lie.

Mayor John Craven, through the newspapers, appealed for help in taking care of the thousands of Hoosiers expected to visit the city to view their President's body on Sunday.

The mayor asked bakeries and eating houses to remain open. He requested all saloons to close their doors, not only the front entrance but "the one generally found in the rear, made especially

for the accommodation of those who vehemently denounce the evil and yet love a social smile as well."

HE ASKED "persons with plethoric pocketbooks to keep an eye to their portable property, or else it may imperceptibly slip from their keeping into the possession of an expert pickpocket."

A special train carrying Gov.

Morton, Mayor Craven, city and state officials and military personnel met the funeral train at Richmond, as it crossed the state line. At no more than 20 miles an hour the two trains approached Indianapolis.

At 7 p. m. Lincoln's casket was taken from the train in Union Depot. Muffled drums accompanied the solemn march in the rain up Illinois St. and west on Washington St. to the State House.

ENTERING through a black-draped pavilion, the coffin was borne to its resting spot under the State House dome. Around it the walls were draped in black velvet trimmed with silver fringes and tassels. Candles and oil lamps provided dim light.

From south to north all through the day the citizenry of Indiana filed past the casket, which had been opened for one-third the length of the lid to display the head and shoulders. And all through the day the rain fell, forcing cancellation of a funeral parade at 11 a. m.

The city was silent. An estimated 50,000 persons moved quietly through the streets and under mourning arches at downtown street intersections.

AT 11 P. M. the casket was taken up and placed in its elaborate hearse. Back through the rain Lincoln's body was drawn by black-plumed horses to Union Depot and put aboard the train. Flares illuminated the faces of thousands who still braved the downpour to bid their dead leader farewell.

So ended Abraham Lincoln's last visit to Indianapolis.

Feb. 12 '50

ack
3/11/57

WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON, M. D.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, HOLLYWOOD 28

March 7, 1957

Dr. R. Gerald McMurty
Lincoln National Life Foundation Library
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Doctor McMurty:

I am sending to you a picture that I believe you do not have. This is of the hearse carrying Lincoln's body from the State House to the train, or in the reverse direction, I know not which, and taken during that procession at Indianapolis, the latter part of April 1865. At the Ford Theatre Museum, some two and a half years ago, I noted in one of the cases that they had similar pictures in other cities but Indianapolis was represented by a blank. We therefore had copied the old faded picture that had come down in my family and sent a copy to the Ford Museum and also to the State House at Indianapolis. If you wish it, it is yours.

The story of how I chanced on this is somewhat interesting. On the curb, at a level of the guard holding the swing team can be seen a gentleman with a stovepipe hat. That is my grandfather for whom I was named, and undoubtedly he purchased the picture in commemoration of the event. My father's sister who survived him some fifteen years died in the little town of Monrovia, Indiana, where I was born, and in cleaning out the house afterwards, the picture was found and rescued by one of my friends in the area. When I brought it home my mother instantly identified the event and my grandfather and I have treasured it ever since. Incidentally, in the copying of the picture, the lead team was so faded so as to defy detection and the copy photograph does not show the full eight horse hitch.

A year or so ago, I noted in an advertisement of the Lincoln National Life an offer to give a copy of the portrait of Lincoln, which is the company insignia, to those that wrote in. I fully intended so to do but neglected it. If there still are available copies of that magnificent head, I would very much appreciate having one. You may know to whom to refer this request.

Sincerely,


WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON, M. D.

WBT:c
Enc.

6
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON, M. D.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, HOLLYWOOD 28

March 21, 1957

Dr. R. Gerald McMurty
Lincoln National Life Foundation Library
Fort Wayne, Indiana


Dear Doctor McMurty:

Since the picture of the Lincoln funeral cortege in Indianapolis was new to you, I am happy that I was able to furnish it. You recall that I explained that the picture was purchased by my grandfather, one of the onlookers and that this was the grandfather for whom I was named. I did not explain that I have a son, and now a grandson, with the same name and consequently it will be at least two generations before the photograph will pass out of the family. However, if you would like to have the original photograph for copying, it is quite possible that you have available someone more skilled in that procedure than the one I found here in Los Angeles. If, under these circumstances, you would like me to forward it to you for copying and return, I will be glad to send it on.

Thank you so much for the Lincoln prints. I am particularly taken with the print of the etching and have already taken it for framing. Unfortunately, the mailing tube in which it was sent was of rather light construction and a number of wrinkles were suffered in transit. It just might be that on June 3 or 4, I will pass through Fort Wayne on my way down from Detroit to Indianapolis. If my schedule permits, I may drop in and beg an unwrinkled print from you.

Please let me know if you wish the photograph forwarded.

Sincerely,


WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON, M. D.

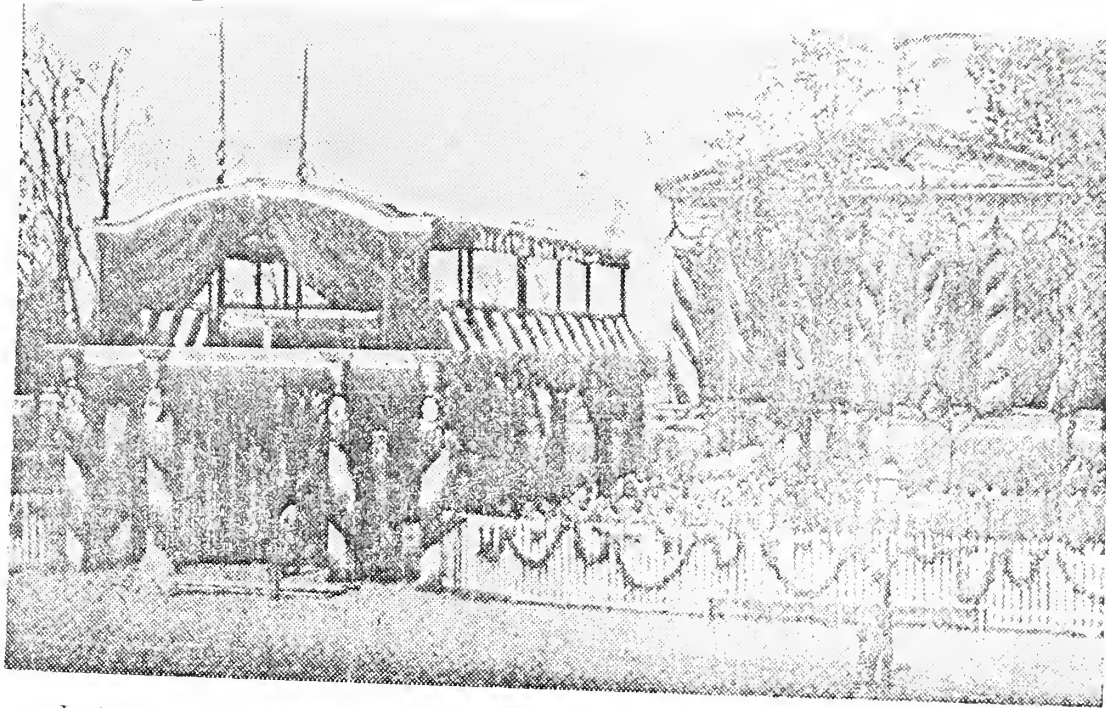
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250

#44A

DAY, BELOVED ABRAHAM LINCOLN DIANAPOLIS, THIS TIME IN DEATH SEVENTY-THREE YEARS AGO TOI PAID HIS LAST VISIT TO IN



Just seventy-three years ago today the body of Abraham Lincoln arrived in Indianapolis for a brief pause while on the way to Springfield, Ill. In that year, April 30 came on Sunday and the body was escorted to the Statehouse, there to be viewed by a sorrowing multitude.

By WILLIAM HERSCHELL

Seventy-three years ago this day—it being April 30—all Indiana mingled its tears with those from heaven. The occasion unquestionably was the saddest Hoosiers loyal to the Union had ever known. The day marked the arrival in Indianapolis of the body of Abraham Lincoln, martyred President, to lie in state at the old Capitol. Rain fell throughout the day, yet it was estimated that more than 100,000 citizens, heads bowed, marched by the catafalque.

In 1865 the calendar marked April as falling on Sunday, so perhaps tomorrow would be the actual anniversary. Although rain fell almost without cessation, every train into Indianapolis brought multitudes, come to pay final homage to a man they loved. Lincoln had belonged to Indiana, the formative years of his youth having been spent in Spencer county. It was fitting, therefore, that at the close of his tumultuous career, he should come back to the Hoosier state to say goodbye.

When announcement came from Washington that Indianapolis was to be included in the itinerary of

the funeral train, a stop of one day here, all Indiana felt it an honor to the state and prepared to make Sunday, April 30, 1865, a day to be remembered. The railroads an-

nounced special trains into Indianapolis. Home churches went neglected for this eventful day and trains brought thousands into the city. The deluge of rain was no deterrent, they were going to pay tribute to their hero, assassinated by an enemy of emancipation and an undivided Union.

Plans for the reception moved rapidly and men of note in Indiana proudly accepted places on committees, positions of honor in receiving Mr. Lincoln's body at the depot and in the parade. General Thomas A. Morris was named chief marshal and he surrounded himself with a distinguished staff. Names appeared on this official roster that are indelibly written into the history of Indiana.

The chief marshal, on Saturday April 29, issued a public proclamation outlining the proceedings of the following day. Major-General Alvin P. Hovey, afterward Governor of Indiana, was designated to head the military escort and state authorities named to meet the funeral train when it arrived at the Union depot at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. Its first Indiana point of contact was Richmond.

General Hovey directed the formation of the procession to escort the body of Mr. Lincoln to the old state Capitol building, predecessor of the present capitol. The cortege moved norward in Illinois street,

thence west in Washington street to the Statehouse. There the body was placed on a heavily draped dais. The building too was draped in black and the national colors, the latter so arranged to indicate mourning. An entrance arch had been erected on the Washington street side of the Capitol and was in deep black. Along the fence were festoonings of crepe. Through the city flags were at half mast and many business houses were covered with symbols of sorrow.

Rain continued to fall incessantly but the program proceeded in spite of it. At 8 o'clock the rotunda of the Capitol was thrown open. Mr. Lincoln's body rested in the center aisle. The first persons admitted to view the remains of the martyred President were children from the city's Sunday schools. This was done that the children might pay their respects, then return to their classes, for it was Sunday morning.

Then came citizens, thousands of them, braving the rain to look for the last time on the face of Abraham Lincoln. Many of them remembered him in life, for they had seen him only a short period before, when he spoke from a balcony of the old Bates house. This speech was made while Mr. Lincoln was en route to Washington to complete his battle for freedom of humanity.

B. A.

May 3, 1961

Dr. William Benbow Thompson
Equitable Building
Hollywood 28, California

Dear Dr. Thompson:

I have prepared an article entitled "Lincoln Highlights In Indiana History" which will be published next fall in the Indianapolis Star magazine.

Of course my article will deal with Lincoln's funeral in Indianapolis. In 1957 we had some correspondence concerning an original photograph in your possession showing the hearse in Indianapolis. Your grandfather appears in the photograph. You kindly sent me an 8" x 10" glossy photograph which is a copy of your original.

My purpose in writing this letter is to inquire if I can use this photograph to illustrate my article.

Hoping to receive a favorable reply from you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM:hw

WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON, M.D.

2656 Aberdeen Ave.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, HOLLYWOOD 28 27

May 5, 1961.

Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry
Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Mr. McMurtry:-

Of course you are free to use the picture of the Lincoln funeral procession. To the best of my knowledge, the only publication of this was in "Outdoor Indiana" of February, 1960. It might be that you could borrow the cut which measures $5 \frac{3}{4} \times 4 \frac{1}{4}$ inches, but was prepared for slick paper whereas you mention publishing in news-print.

Since my retirement a couple of years ago my personal files have been weeded out rather completely, so that I do not know whether I informed you that I gave prints also to the Ford Theatre museum and to the Indiana collection housed in the State House at Indianapolis. It was the latter that asked permission to print in "Outdoor Indiana". The original that I have has no information as to who took the picture, and I suppose it was not copyrighted. The original measures $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the picture as you have was cropped some two inches top and bottom and slightly over two and a half inches at the right, so that the lead team does not show. I mention these details in case you should mention that the hearse was drawn by six white horses, whereupon someone inevitably would insist that there were eight.

I would appreciate receiving a copy of the paper in which your article appears.

Sincerely,


William Benbow Thompson, M.D.

WBT/t

Incidentally, I have also a copy of one of the numerous chromos of the time entitled "Death of President Lincoln" which shows a number of people who were not there. This shows the pictures on the walls but not the striped wallpaper. I am sure it is of no particular value. I also have a board about 5×12 inches from the original Springfield home, given to Mrs. Thompson's father, the late Bishop Charles Edward Locke, on the occasion of his being the preacher at some Springfield Methodist Episcopal service in Springfield. Some one of my grandchildren will fall heir to these and my limited Lincoln material.



Lincoln photographed in 1861
by C. S. Gorman, Springfield, Ill.

United States, and to their posterity in all coming time." Evidently Lincoln was thinking of his 52d birthday which he would celebrate the next day on the 12th of February. Lincoln continued, "I appeal to you again to constantly bear in mind that with you, and not with politicians, not with presidents, not with office-seekers, but with you, is the question, shall the Union and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generations?"

Lincoln made two addresses at Indianapolis, one from the rear platform of his railway coach, and one from the balcony of the Bates House (Claypool Hotel). Spending the night at Indianapolis, Mr. Lincoln and his party continued on their journey to Cincinnati. Lawrenceburg, Ind., was the last town in which Abraham Lincoln spoke or visited in Indiana, and the press dispatches stated that he left, "amid salutes, music and tumultuous cheering." His parting words were,

"... if you, the people, are but true to yourselves and to the Constitution, there is but little harm I can do, thank God."

AS PRESIDENT of the United States Lincoln did not forget Indiana and its important role in saving the Union. The truth of the matter is that Governor Morton would not let him forget. The year that Lincoln took the oath of office there was considerable fear that civil war might break out in Kentucky, that Union men would be defeated and that Kentucky would join the Confederacy. This would place Indiana on the border line of the war. Morton wrote Lincoln long and pleading letters that are to be found in the Lincoln National Life Foundation archives:

"Our state is more exposed to the dangers arising from civil war in Kentucky than any other. It will be a sad day to you and to the nation when Kentucky drifts into revolution. The misfortune at Bull Run would be a mere trifle compared with it, and it can best be averted in my humble judgment by thoroughly arming the militia of Southern Indiana and stationing regular forces at proper points on the border."

We know the outcome. Kentucky was not lost to the Union and Indiana did not become a battleground.

Reversing the situation, in the election year of 1864 Lincoln called on Indiana for help. On Sept. 19, 1864, Lincoln wrote Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman a letter which is in the Foundation's archives, that:

"The state election of Indiana occurs on the 11th of October and the loss of it, to the friends of the government, would go far toward losing the whole Union cause. The bad ef-

fect upon the November election, and especially the giving the state government to those who will oppose the war in every possible way, are too much to risk, if it can possibly be avoided. Indiana is the only important state, voting in October, whose soldiers cannot vote in the field. Anything you can safely do to let her soldiers, or any part of them, go home and vote at the state election will be greatly in point."

While Indiana had within its boundaries a strong Copperhead movement, it never let the President down at the polls at election time.

Indiana poured troops into Union armies, furnished three members of Lincoln's Cabinet (not all at the same time), provided generals to lead Union armies, sent strong leaders to Congress and backed up Lincoln's philosophy of Union and democratic government "that we shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth." Lincoln, Indiana and the Union prevailed, although it has been said that the Civil War was the most tragic breakdown of democratic processes in history.

The Lincoln National Life Foundation files abound with Lincoln's references to Indiana men. On Dec. 4, 1862, Lincoln wrote, on a petition signed by 10 Indiana politicians recommending the appointment of John T. Morrison of Indiana for the position of quartermaster with the rank of captain that the "recommendation being by nearly all of the Indiana delegation, I wish the appointment made if can consistently be done." Another endorsement is found in a letter written by John S. Tarkington, father of the celebrated novelist, Booth Tarkington. John Tarkington wanted his uncle transferred to the regular Army with the rank of

captain. Lincoln's recommendation dated May 13, 1862, "Respectfully submitted (the letter) to the Secretary of War."

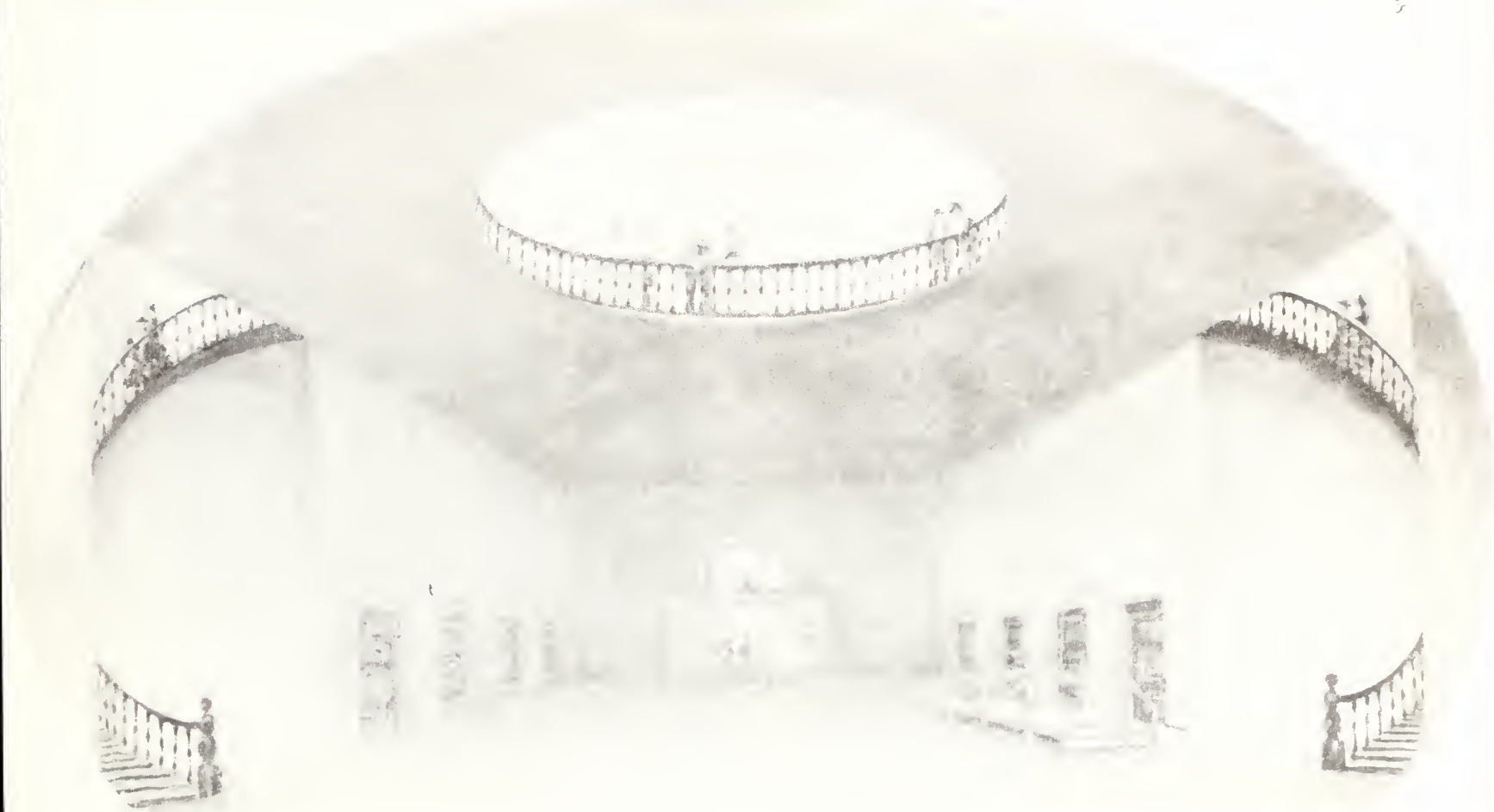
THE YEAR 1865 witnessed the colossal tragedy of our history—the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Springfield, Ill., was decided upon by the Lincoln family as the city where the President's remains were to be entombed. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, immediately began working on a schedule and itinerary for the numerous railroads that would be required to convey the body back to the Illinois capital. Many people were of the opinion that the funeral cortege would follow the route of 1861 when President-elect Lincoln journeyed from Springfield to Washington. Wild rumors, completely unfounded, had the funeral train visiting practically every village and town in the Midwest. Even Federal and state officials were often confused by conflicting orders and misleading information.

The citizens of Fort Wayne were even surprised to read a *Gazette Extra* handbill dated Thursday, April 20, 1865, announcing that "President Lincoln's remains were to stop at Fort Wayne as the funeral train would proceed to Springfield by way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad." This rumor proved false. Even though Lincoln had been hanged in effigy on Oct. 2, 1860, within Fort Wayne's city limits, the residents were now eager to mourn the passing of the martyred President.

Stanton altered Lincoln's funeral itinerary by omitting Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and by detouring by way of Chicago, instead of going direct to Springfield from Indianapolis. Lincoln's remains reached Indianapolis

(Continued on Page 40)

Indianapolis Star, Sept. 9, 1962 (See Magazine, Large for complete article)



Under the dome of the old State House, showing platform where Lincoln's body lay in state.

38 INDIANA AND THE CIVIL WAR ●

(Continued from Page 37)



Lincoln photographed in 1861 by C. S. German, Springfield, Ill.

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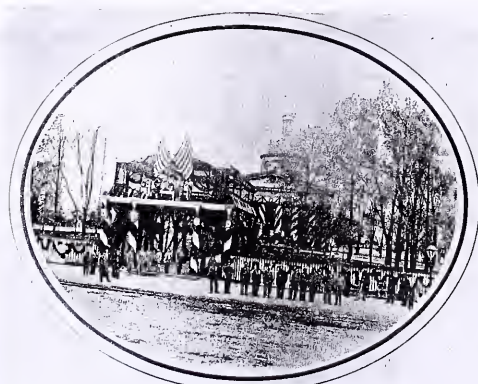
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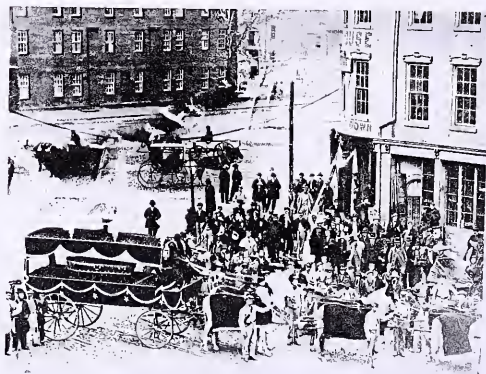
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(Continued on Page 40)



This rare photograph is a scene at the Indiana Statehouse on April 30, 1865, when President Lincoln's body lay in state, en route to burial at Springfield.

Sunday—The Indianapolis Star Magazine



An eight-horse team (only six show in photo) drew hearse carrying Lincoln's body from the train to the Indiana Statehouse and back again to the train.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1962

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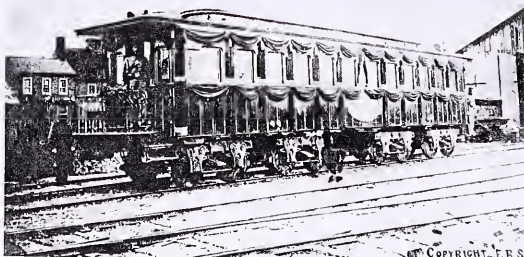
QUAN.	SIZE	COL.	3RD COL.
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Name ☐ CHECK
Address ☐ CHARGE
City ☐ BAC
C.O.D. (25c service charge in Marion Co.)

Sunday—The Indianapolis Star Magazine

INDIANA AND THE CIVIL WAR ●

Continued from Page 38)



The Lincoln funeral car. It was built at the government railway shops, Alexandria, Va., and when it was designed, it was intended to be used as the President's private coach.

from Columbus, O., by way of the Columbus & Indianapolis Central Railway which is now a part of the Pennsylvania road. The first Indiana city to be reached en route to Indianapolis was Richmond. All day Sunday, April 30, the body was in Indianapolis on public view in the Indiana Statehouse. About midnight the coffin was closed for the next journey by way of a "Special" train en route to Chicago.

The "Special" en route to Chicago was made up at Indianapolis and consisted of five cars of the Michigan Railway Company, and two cars that had come through over the entire route. All the cars were appropriately and lavishly draped. Of the two cars named, one was the superb railway "carriage" built at the government railway shops in Alexandria, Va., and intended as the President's coach. It was in this car that the President's remains were placed. Throughout the entire trip the funeral train was preceded by a pilot engine. At every village and town along the Indiana route the grieving people gathered to watch the train go by. In many instances houses and depots were draped in black, salvos of artillery were fired, circulars of a memorial nature were distributed, choirs chanted, torches were lighted, evergreen arches were constructed, logs were burned, flags were draped and mourning badges were worn to express the grief of the country and townspeople who knew in advance that in most cases the train would not stop at their station.

The Indiana cities, towns and villages along the funeral route were Richmond, Centerville, Cambridge City, Dublin, Lewisville, Coffin's Station, Ogden, Raysville, Knightstown, Charlottsville, Greenfield, Cumberland, Indianapolis, Zionsville, Whitestown, Lebanon, Thorntown, Clark's Hill, Stockwell, Lafayette, Battleground, Reynolds, Francisville, Medaryville, Lucerne, San Pierre, La Crosse, Michigan City, Lake, and Gibbons.

To quote Bishop Matthew Simpson, "Never was there in the history

of man such mourning as that which accompanied the funeral procession of Abraham Lincoln."

Indiana not only visibly displayed her grief at Lincoln's funeral but she went on record as viewing the death of Lincoln as a great national calamity. The Supreme Court of the State of Indiana on the morning of June 20, 1865, adopted a preamble and resolutions that were to be spread upon the records of the court. The first resolution follows:

"That the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, is a great national calamity, which heartily and profoundly touches the whole people; that his patient labor and ability, his gentleness and mercy, his unsectional patriotism, and his catholic humanity, are qualities which the country could at any time ill afford to lose; and which, in times like the present it will be difficult to replace."

These resolutions along with the remarks of Justice J. Frazer are to be found in Volume 24 of the *Indiana Reports* for 1866. This is perhaps the only time in Indiana's history that an Indiana court has memorialized the passing of a president of the United States.

THE JUDGES of the Indiana Supreme Court on June 20, 1865, referred to the trying "times like the present." Perhaps, like the people of Lincoln's generation, this generation, too, faces trying "times like the present" but we hear the voice of Lincoln ringing down to us today. What Lincoln said in a message to Congress on Dec. 1, 1862, is our challenge in this testing time:

"We cannot escape history. We . . . will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best, hope of earth."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

LOWELL NUSSBAUM

The Things I Hear!

A GRAPHIC description of the scene as the body of Abraham Lincoln lay in state in the Indiana Statehouse en route to Springfield for burial, is contained in a letter possessed by Mrs. Waid Gillman, 4925 East 65th.

The letter was written to her father, Seth Smith Griffith, then a 20-year-old student at Earlham College. Young Griffith, a Quaker, tells how he rode to Indianapolis a few days earlier on a jam-packed 17-car special train. Depots along the way were draped in mourning.



the remains of the Great Liberator and we now turned our faces homeward."

It was raining and the pilgrimage marched through deep mud to the Statehouse and fell in line four abreast.

•
THE LETTER continues: "Columns in the building were draped in evergreens and black and white bands. Around the coffin stood the guard of honor. Overhead hung a canopy in pagoda form. On the walls were hung portraits of distinguished Americans.

"With slow and steady tread we passed through the long line of soldiers and soon were in the presence of the dead. The features were contracted very much, yet there was no expression of pain, almost a smile lingering upon the lips seemed to belie the story of his violent death.

"We could not linger to gaze upon that countenance for the steady advance of the crowd behind obliged us to pass on. All day long that column had been moving, for a nation mourned and each citizen felt as if a near and dear friend had been stricken down.

"The silence was broken only by the steady tread of the advancing crowd and the whispered orders of the officers. Our purpose was accomplished. We had seen

